The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,868.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrence. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

WESTROPP.—March 11th, at Kolapoor, the wife of Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent Kolapoor, of twin sons.

HIGGIN.—March 13th, at Market Road, Esplanade, the wife of Mr. F. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat .....
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sandeas, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "Mantasan," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharps, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	„
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 880 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Matthews will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, the 17th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

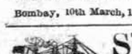
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Kanoja.	Rewas.	Dharumtug.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 4
Second Class...	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

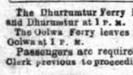
The Dharrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dharumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

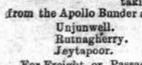
Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Veytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.



THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MOULIN," Captain J. Ballantyne, from Mauritius, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain J. Ballantyne will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Statement of Invoice, Weight, and Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Moulin*.

Bombay, 10th March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertas and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V., are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knicker Stockings	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	2 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM.'

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made especially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 7-8 (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.

Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.

J. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock.—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

At BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected Goods which he has in stock as described below:—

ORGANS.—Magnificent Self-Acting Organs, also a few Hand Organs. The Self-Acting Organs play several Indian Airs, besides Orchestrial Music.

PIANOS.—Drawing Room Grand Tone Pianos by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. Solid American Walnut.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Of great variety, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.—A large stock of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS just received.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising FLOWER VASES. BOUQUET-HOLDERS. &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, suitable for Travellers and the Toilette. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WALL PAPERS, and BORDERS to match, in great variety.

GOLD BEADINGS, for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY-MADE TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, also COUNTERPANES. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce.

A considerable Discount allowed to Wholesale Purchasers and Medical Practitioners.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—HAVANNA CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each. PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS in boxes of 250 each. TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS Nos. 1 and 2.

TOBACCO.—THOMAS BEAR'S LATAKIA, IMPERIAL, BIRD'S-EYE, SMOKING MIXTURE, &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.—Just imported direct from Oporto, a consignment of excellent old PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, for *cash only*.

Shortly expected best Madeira, Claret and Sherry.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for the levy of duties on imports and exports of all sorts and description for the year 1868-69 i. e. from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, will be given by public competition on the 16th March 1868 at 3 P. M. at the office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary, Sholapoor Municipality.

RAMCHUNDER SAKHARAM,
Chairman, M. M. C.

M. Com.'s Office, Sholapoor, 19th February 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Betrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis,
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price the general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 1, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or the; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RE CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, deceased —NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any claims or demand on the Estate of the late Charles Frewen Kelly, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY the first day of April next. No claims sent in after that date will be admitted by the Executors.—Dated this twenty second day of January 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors to the Estate of the late C. F. Kelly.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves ..... Rs. 2-4
„ „ the best made... „ 3-0
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10TH MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.—GODRA OIL PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—THE Public are hereby informed that a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Godra Oil Press Company was held in the Camp, Baroda, on the 28th December, 1867, at which it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators. In consequence of the above resolution, Tenders are invited for the purchase, Lease, or Mortgage of the Company's property, consisting of a Building and complete Machinery for pressing Oil from Seeds, including the site and compound together with all appurtenances.

Tenders will be received until the 20th March 1868 and must be addressed to the undersigned by whom also, and by the Manager at Godra, all further information will be given.

A Cash deposit of 25 per cent of the amount to be paid into the Broach Branch of the Bank of Bombay, on or before the abovementioned date (20th March 1868); the same to be returned should the tender be refused. The remaining 75 per cent to be paid within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the acceptance will be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

A. BROWNLOW FORDE.
ASPANJAJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Liquidators, Godra Oil Press Company.

Baroda, 17th Feb. 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 94, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, on and after MONDAY the 16th instant. Shareholders will be required to produce their Certificates when applying for payment.

Shareholders who have not applied for the first distribution are requested to do so without further delay.

CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS,
HURRIRAM PRANNATH,
SHAMJEE LUDHA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS on the 4th instant, the following Resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 200 per Share be declared out of the profits of the half-year ending 31st December last, payable to the Shareholders on the register on the 28th February last, that in accordance with Resolution of the 11th September 1867 a further Dividend of Rs. 250 per Share be declared on all the Shares of the Company, and that an Interim Dividend of Rs 200 per Share be likewise declared on all Shares of the Company payable out of profits which have already accrued during the present year, and that the above Dividends be payable on and after the 5th day of March instant."

The above mentioned Dividends will be payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 5th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„	25 „ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„	21 „ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do	„	18 „ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„	16 „ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	„	15 „ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	„	13 „
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„	20 „

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	33
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „	26	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto „	26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do	„	26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do	„	26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„	23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 3, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 38
Madeira, East India	„ 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24 Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„	20 „ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, on board the "BREMENSIS," a splendid young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Apply to HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BRANDENBURG is authorised to SIGN our FIRM by procuration from THIS DATE.
BELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS.
Bombay, 13th March 1868.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 o'clock P.M., when business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th March 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY next, the 20th March 1868, GOODS and PARCELS for DELIVERY in the CITY OF NAGPOOR within a distance of 3 miles, from the Railway Station as well as for the TOWN OF KAMPTEE, will be received at any of this Company's Stations. For this extra service the following reduced charges will be added to the existing Railway Rates:—

		A. P.	
Nagpoor...	GENERAL GOODS.....	1 0	per Maund.
	SALT.....	0 8	" "
	PARCELS.....	0 1	" Seer.
Kamptee...	GENERAL GOODS.....	1 2	per Maund
	SALT.....	0 9	" "
	PARCELS.....	0 1	" Seer.

Offices for the receipt of Goods and Parcels to be forwarded by Rail will be opened in the City of Nagpoor and the Town of Kamptee.
W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSONDAS MADHOWDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant under the name of KARSONDASS MADHOWDASS & Co.
Upon hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees of the above Estate, and on reading the Affidavit of HAMILTON GRANT DUNLOP, sworn herein on the 4th day of March instant, I do order that ALEXANDER THOMSON, one of the Trustees of the said Estate, having departed from India, any act required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by the continuing Trustee HAMILTON GRANT DUNLOP alone until the further order of this Court.—Dated 13th day of March 1868.
M. R. WESTROPP.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Estate of Karsondass Madhowdass.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
આલ્બર્ટ મીલ્સ કમ્પની, (લીમીટેડ).
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1867.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary and Agent.
Bombay, 14th March 1868.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 19TH to 26TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES MACDONALD, DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, AHMEDBHOY HABIBHAI, DULSOOKHRAM HURGOVUNDASS, NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, and AMBARAM KAIVULRAM, the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India, have contracted and agreed to and with DAWOOD BAIJAH, of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant, to transfer and assign over unto him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards, with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling-house, or a Bungalow, with Out-houses, Cook-rooms, Stable, &c., standing thereon, situate in Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, belonging to Dossa Kirpall, of Bombay, Hindoo, and mortgaged by him to the said Royal Bank of India, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by the ground now or late of Ardaseer Cowasjee Buttenwala, on the west by the ground now or late of Governjee Motabhoy, on the north by the public road called the Grant Road, and on the south by a public passage.
All persons, therefore, interested in, or having any claim or demand upon the abovementioned property, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims or demands will be treated as waived, and the transfer and assignment of the abovementioned property will be completed.—Dated this 13th day of March 1868.
W. H. THACKER,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND NO. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Feb. Rs.	3	0
Official Royal Army List for Feb.	1	4
War Office List for 1868	2	12
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern. Ivory covers, in cases. Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and	20	0
Bow Bells, Vol. 7. July to Dec. 1867	5	8
The Lady's Album of Fancy Needlework	3	0
Artillery Roll Book for Sergeants	1	4
Castaways on the Prairie	1	8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, (Author's New illust. edition.)	2	4
Thackeray's Pendennis, 2 vols. (New illust. edn.)	11	8
Hanover Square for Feb. (Musical Magazine)	0	12
The Widow and the Marquess	1	8
Chapman's Travels in South Africa. 2 vols.	24	0
De Witt's French Country Family	3	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine. No. 60	0	12
Duncan's Researches in Obstetrics	13	8
Tyndall on Heat. New edition	8	0
Cassell's Handbook of Chemistry	0	12
Tom Brown's School Days. New edition	2	8
Coulson on Stone in the Bladder	4	8
The Argosy for February, containing an article on Abyssinia	0	8
Kingsley's Discipline	4	8
Wigwam in the Wilderness	0	8
Old Jupe	0	8
Which is the Winner?	4	8
Guthrie's Early Piety	1	4
Studies from the Old Testament	5	12
Darwin's Animals and Plants. 2 vols.	21	0
On the Line	0	12
The Danger Signal	0	12
Belgravia, Vol. IV. By Miss Braddon	5	12
Swayne's Lake Victoria	5	12
The Golden Book of Health, &c.	0	4
Letts's Diary No. 8 for 1868	1	4
No. 9 for 1868	3	12
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols.	17	4
Haswell's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1868	9	0
Peddie's Practical Measurer	5	12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. 2 vols.	27	0
Johnstone's School Atlas	9	8
MaxMuller's Chips from a German Workshop, 2 vols.	15	12

SUNDRIES.

Banjo Strings. Per Set	1	8
Measuring Tapes, best cort. 50, 66, and 100 feet, Rs. 7½ Rs. 9, and	12	8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC (AT ENGLISH PRICES.)
SONGS, BALLADS, DUETS, &c.

Bonnie Kate. By F. S. Clarke, and F. Abt	Rs. 1	4
The Peasant Girl. By Guglielmo	1	4
Far Away. Music by Miss M. Lindsay	1	8
St. Valentine's Morning. By Dorrington and Wrighton	1	4
When Sparrows build. By Ingelow and Mrs. J. W. Bliss	1	8
I lived for thee only. Ballad. By H. Paul	1	8
At my feet. By H. Aide and V. Gabriel	2	0
Lost Love. By H. Percival and H. G. Nixon	1	8
Song of the Cats. A most un-feline ballad set to mew-sic. By H. Paul	1	8
Kirtle Red. By Bellamy and Hatton	1	8
Let others seek the peaceful plain. By Burnaud and Sullivan	1	8
Maggie's Welcome. (Sequel to Maggie's Secret.) By Claribel	1	8
Somebody's Darling. Music by Virginia Gabriel	2	0
Regret. Sung by Sims Reeves. By Schubert	1	4
Sweet Love, those idle fears are vain. By Loker and J. Lake	1	4
In the Depths of the Sea. By G. Soane and Pede	1	4
Oh! give me wings to fly away. Sung by Rawlinson	1	8
The grasp of an Honest Man. From Byron's Drama "Dearer than Life"	1	8
Take back the Heart. By Hon. Mrs. G. E. Gifford and Claribel	2	0
Longing. By M. Arnold and F. Clay	1	4
The Water Sprite. By Blanchard and Tully	1	8

PIECES.

Der Freischuts (Fantasia). By Carl Veley	1	8
Home, Sweet Home. For left hand only. By Wehli	1	8
Marietta (Morceau de Salon.) By Wehli	2	0
Clochette. By W. Kuhe	1	8

DANCE MUSIC.

GALOP.—No thoroughfare. By C. Coote, junior	1	8
——— The Very Last. By L. Arditi	2	0
WALTZ.—Pauline. By C. Coote, junior	2	0
——— The Dream of the Ball. By Dan. Godfrey	2	0
——— Robinson Crusoe. By Strauss	2	0
——— The Silver Cascade. By Wehli	2	0
QUADRILLE.—The Pall-Mall. By Strauss	2	0
——— Robinson Crusoe. By Arban	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hanover Square, for Feb.—1, By the Lake. Reverie. By L. Sloper.—2, Savourneen Deelish. Song, by G. Colman the younger. By Angelino.—3, Snowdrops. Piece. By B. Smith.—4, Forget me not. Song by Miss L. B. Carpenter. By W. Ganz.—One Rupee.
Bellini's Opera La Sonnambula.—12annas.
Weber's Opera Der Freischutz.—12 annas.
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 103.—4 Waltzes, 1 Polka, 2 Quadrilles, and 2 Galops.—12 annas.
Chappell's Musical Magazine for Feb. 25 Old English Ditties.—13 annas.
Exeter Hall, No. 1.—Frontispiece, Queen Mary in Prison. 1, Queen Mary's Prayer. 2, Sunday Evenings at the Harmonium. 3, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt." 4. The Benediction. 5, Sacred Themes from Gounod.—One Rupee.
Bishop's Sunday Piano Music.—Part 1, Then I said, Oh that I had wings; If I forget Thee, Oh Jerusalem; Thou shalt show me; and how therefore our God.—Two Rupees.
Part 2, Oh remember not the sins; Praise Thee Oh Lord; In the sight of the Unwise; and Holy, Holy, Holy.—Two Rupees.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 16th March 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay shares declined from 62 to 59; Mazagons from 570 to 565; United Victorias from 950 to 945 per share; Elphinstones closed at 570; New do. 90; Freres 145; Port Cannings 360; Bombay Shipping 2,225; Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship 2,475; Coast and River 555. Government Securities:—Fours 90½; Fives 106½; Fives-and-a-half 111½. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	59 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	100	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	31 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
2,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Bk.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	60 pm.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	635 per share
31,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	90 sh
2,000,000	10,000	14,300	....	Freres Land Co.	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co.	565 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning	360
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	945

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities Mercantile Bills		...	6 percent. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1885-86	...	89½
" " " "	1845-46	...	
" " " "	1854-55	...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	...	103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	...	101
Five and a half per cents.	...	...	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	...	...	111½

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		160 to 162
Akote			
Khandeish			145 to 150
Barsee			
Dhollera			175 to 180
Bhownuggur			
Broach			180 to 182
Vingoria			160 to 165
Compta			160 to 165
Dharwar Sawginned			180 to 182
Oomrawuttee	New		190 to 195
Akote			
Broach			210 to 215
Dhollera			195 to 200
Bhownuggur			
Veeravali			170 to 175
Ready Sales			700 Candies.
For delivery			950 "
Market dull.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.
Young, Colonel, 1st Regiment M. N., on leave, from Kamptee.
Adams, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hall, Captain, 88th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Phillips, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Hydrabad

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.
Twynam, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, 82nd Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Scott, Captain, Paymaster 7th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.
Gagor, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Hall, Captain, 88th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.
Smith, Surgeon, 102nd Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Phillips, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Mate, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kutch.
Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel, 90th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	.....	£3 0s, 0d. to £3 10
" Liverpool	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 15 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 13	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, Mar. 11
	Star Queen	Forbes	Mauritius, Dec. 31
	Ketch Kaikhusroo	Bostiain	Colombo.
14	Marietta	Gordon	Newcastle, Oct. 26
	Mansoor	Laurenson	Moulmein, Feb. 8.
	Eumenides	Poe	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
	Akbarshah	Henderson	Calcutta, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 14	Columbian (s)	Curling	Aden and Suez.
	Isabella Kerr	Gallway	Liverpool.
	Montana	Feevons	Annesley Bay.
	Hugh Fortescue	Pardun	Cochin.
	Agra	Macaulay	Annesley Bay.
	H. M.'s Malabar (s)	Rich	Suez.
15	China (s)	Stewart	China.

Ship *Espiegle*, Way, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

NOTICE.—MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be glad to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY the 17th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.
J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain & A. D. C.
Government House, Parell, 14th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

SOMEWHAT after the example of a clergyman who improves the occasion in an after-harvest or new year homily, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seizing in a recent number the circumstance of the opening of Parliament, casts a look before and behind to estimate the position of England among the other great nations of the earth. To any intellect not impervious to the changes which have come over Europe since 1815, and especially during the last twelve or fifteen years, it must be self-evident that the great historical antecedents on which Englishmen build their faith in the invincibility of their country, furnish no criterion by which to judge now of the results of a struggle between England and any other leading power. We may grant that the physical and fighting qualities of the race have not deteriorated, that the power of national endurance remains unimpaired, that we are still the wealthiest country in the world, and that these, down to our own generation, were the conditions which generally determined the issue of conflicts between nation and nation. But let any considerate Englishman take counsel with himself whether these are the conditions which now govern the issue of international warfare. We still hear our countrymen, when calculating the chances of England in a European struggle, boasting of our national pluck and "bottom," and the length of the national purse as offsets against the military masses of the continent. We repeat that Europe has undergone so radical a change, that these, now-a-days count for little or nothing. Were a thirty-years' war again possible, or a sustained outburst of European fighting, like that which followed the French Revolution, they would count for everything and decide the struggle in the long run. But the tendency among continental powers at present, is to drag the whole military power of the nation into the army, and to stake the national existence or reputation on one, or at most, two gigantic efforts. This endurance, or the power of recruiting after disaster, and of rising superior to successive defeats, is completely banished from calculation. So likewise in a great measure is the depth of purse, which has had much to do in past times with the winning of campaigns. And as for fighting bottom, what is it worth, if it is represented by seventy or eighty thousand soldiers pitted against three quarters of a million of disciplined men—the proportion that the available English army bears to the trained force of any single continental power? In the face of a great and fundamental change in the ideas of our continental neighbours regarding the character of national armaments, we have slothfully persisted in refusing to maintain that military position relative to the other great powers which we occupied in the first quarter of the present century. The position of England and her neighbours has thus gradually become inverted, and she now lags immeasurably behind other nations in physical strength. Over and above the cause of this already specified—viz., the all-absorbing desire of the continental powers during recent years, to develop their military resources to the utmost, there are two others that have contributed mainly to a result which renders England effectiveless for any great military stand in Europe. One is the ultra-development of Cobden's principles, and the other has been the chronic weakness, under middle-class rule, of our administrative system. In our strong love of peace we have forgotten that the best means of preserving peace is to be formidable—to be able to bring the whole crushing power of the empire, at a moment as it were, into the scale of international controversy. To have the whole power of the empire at instant command does not imply that we are to be incessantly quarrelling with our neighbours, or that we are to thrust our fingers into their affairs more than we do at present. A man of strong muscular power does not knock down everybody he meets, or pick a quarrel at every street corner to exhibit his prowess; but the possession of ample strength is a decided advantage to a man whose personal interests compel him to take part in a dispute, or who is desirous of throwing his influence into the scale of peace. If the battle of Sadowa has not revolutionised modern warfare, it has at least illustrated the revolutionary conditions under which modern warfare must be conducted; and under the light of the experience thereby acquired, it shows that if we are left to cope single-handed with any continental power, in a matter affecting the vital interests or integrity of the British Empire, we cannot put an army into the field which will hold its ground. We are even matched, on what has been hitherto our own exclusive domain, the sea, by both France and America, either of whose fleets is probably quite as powerful as that of England. Now, seeing that our interests are scattered over the length and breadth of the globe, and in the event of a quarrel with any power must be protected at all points, if we are to issue from it without loss of possession and of honour, it is incomprehensible that successive British Governments should have allowed the continental powers to go on developing in military strength, without keeping England on a par with them, and fitting her for dealing promptly with whatever emergency might befal. The Eastern question has not yet been laid to rest; and with this Armageddon threatening Europe every few months, it is the maximum of indifference or imbecility which keeps each relay of statesmen from undertaking on thorough principles the organization of the army, and the legitimate cultivation of our naval strength. English government seems to consist in foreseeing nothing, and in lying contentedly bye until some tremendous evil is befalling the country, when there is a rush, and a potter to stave it off, and a universal outburst of indignation followed by herculean efforts to undo misfortunes which might have been prevented. Parliament after Parliament carried its indifference to reform to a degree that was fast hurrying the question into the first stage of a revolutionary movement, and the inevitable result has been the passing of a Democratic Reform Bill, from which, eighteen months ago, both the great political parties would have shrunk with horror. In like manner we have peddled with the Irish question till we have on our hands an incipient Irish revolution, which will mightily complicate our movements in the event of the irrepressible Eastern ulcer breaking out, or in the event of any rupture occurring with America. So likewise with Education. We have wrangled with a religious zealotry and bitterness over it, and meanwhile left the masses uneducated; and now when we have handed over to them supreme political power, we raise an educational clamour about the education of "our masters" and will forthwith pass some educational measure to educate the voters not of *this* generation but the *next*. This is being wise behind-hand. In like manner, we may expect to see some great convulsion which threatens, it may be, the existence of the British Empire, before our rulers will bestir themselves to put the nations' means of offence and defence on a footing of equality with the national needs, and the means of offence at the command of its neighbours. Apart from our Irish difficulty altogether, we cannot be over-sanguine of the results of a war with America, if our Trans-Atlantic cousins force upon us the quarrel which they seem to desire. We could not defend Canada, unless by entirely remodelling our land forces. We could not protect our commerce against American cruisers, and our fleet would have as much as it could do to keep its own against the enemy's. If the fleet guarded the harbours of the mother country, it could not effectually guard those of her colonies or dependencies, and we should hear of the cities of Australia being bombarded by American Monitors or Alabamas, and witness the latter pointing their guns against Madras and Bombay. But add to the character of a purely American struggle, the bitter ingredient of Fenianism, which, under the stimulus of an American war, would develope into gigantic proportions and call for a powerful force in Ireland alone, and we see how ludicrously and dangerously unequal to a threatened emergency is our military and naval equipment. An American war, embittered by Fenianism, is unfortunately no fanciful danger, and in citing it we introduce no far-fetched illustration. The restlessness of Europe, however, is sufficient to make the condition of our army and navy the most momentous political question of the day. It is, in reality, more urgent than either education or Irish reform, for the hour of danger, when it comes, will come suddenly, and upon the efficiency of the army and navy depend both our national reputation and the existence of the Empire.

MR. MASSEY'S BUDGET.

(*Specially telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, 3-35 P.M.

Mr. Massey's Financial Statement will be made to-morrow. It is stated that there will be no Income Tax and no loan at present.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY,

Mr. Massey's Budget shows that in the regular estimates there will be a surplus for the present year of £800,000, and that there will be an estimated surplus for 1868-9, after providing for all charges except irrigation works, of £230,000. The surplus of the present year with unexpended balance of irrigation loan of the year will be applied to cover the charges for irrigation works of the year 1868-9. There will be no loan and no new taxation, but the License Tax will be remodelled.

(*Telegraphed from the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to the Chamber at Bombay.*)

CALCUTTA, 14TH MARCH, 2-42 P.M.

The Budget is very satisfactory. There will be no loan. Last year's surplus will be made available for irrigation works. There will be a tax on professions and trades instead of the License Tax.

There will be no further changes.

MILITARY LETTER.

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

LAST night Captain Vivian, who always has some military business in hand in the House of Commons, asked Sir John Pakington, whether the distinguished service majors, whose case has been so long hanging fire, are to be placed on the same footing as regards promotion as the lieutenant colonels; and, if so, when the warrant granting their promotion will be issued? The answer of the Secretary for War will give some satisfaction to the gallant officers whose claims are in question. He said that there are about thirty distinguished service majors in the batch referred to by Captain Vivian, and the whole of these will be promoted at once. There are three or four other batches, and what he thinks of doing is this: as soon as the period arrives when the senior officer will be promoted, the whole of each batch will be promoted at once. Considering the difficulties of the War Office in regard to the Treasury this will probably be satisfactory except to those who find fault with everything. The matter has dragged along for many years, and if it is settled now, it will be creditable to the "new broom" in Pall Mall.

The adoption of the splendid scheme for facilitating retirement from the Royal Artillery, propounded by Mr. Childer's committee, has met with great obstacles, not from the Government, or even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but from officers of the corps. It is those at the top of the list who are hostile to the scheme, some fancying they will be better off as they are, because half a score of officers, as a matter of fact, do happen to have had the chance of taking £600 a year retirements at an age younger than that determined on by the committee. No doubt this is very short-sighted, but probably these gentlemen will say that they are bound to do the best for themselves, and take the line that offers the likeliest chance of a good result for them. It is of no use asking the obstructives to think of the future welfare of the corps, nor of the certainty that the average age at which officers will get promotion will increase. It is said that Mr. Childers will take the sense of the House on the subject, and certainly the good of the public service must be first looked to, especially when it coincides with the welfare of the public servant.

There are many military questions before the House of Commons. Mr. Otway desires to learn the status and exact powers of Sir Henry Storks. Lord Hotham will once more turn up that rich soil known as the Reserve Fund, pursuing the inquiry which was only partially dealt with last session. Lord Eustace Cecil will go for an extension of the Contagious Diseases Act, which by the way has worked marvellously well in every quarter. Mr. Trevelyan will take up the purchase subject again. Some one is sure to raise the question of the double government of the army. I hear that the case of Lieut.-Colonel Curtis is likely to be settled by the Horse Guards against that officer, and that he will probably, should the report be true, bring his grievances before Parliament.

Drill, field movements, marches, parades are in full swing at Aldershot, where nobody is allowed to sleep; but business is not more active than pleasure. Theatricals and "entertainments" are the order of the day. There were three or four last week. Colonel Du Plat, R.A., manages the new theatre of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and gets on capitally. The entertainments are an alternation of recitations, readings, and singing—solos, duets, and glees. The ladies take a great part in the business. The camp is not full, but it is hoped there will be about 15,000 men in camp in the summer. The following document will interest many of your readers, who may not have seen it:—

"Woolwich, Christmas Day, 1867.—With the sanction of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. It is proposed to have an exhibition of paintings, sketches, and photographs, the works of officers who are, or have been, in the Royal Artillery, to take place in London in the month of June next. The committee will feel much indebted to you for any contribution which you are able to make towards the exhibition, whether of paintings, &c., by yourself, or of any which may be in your possession, the work of officers who are, or who have been, in the regiment. The committee (whose names are given below) are of opinion that such an exhibition may become a more than usually interesting one, from the fact that amongst the various paintings, sketches, &c., &c., contributed, there probably will be a large number giving representations of many places and scenes not ordinarily depicted by artists. It is further proposed, that, after defraying the expenses of the exhibition, the surplus funds, if any, shall be devoted to some charitable object connected with the corps; and should any of the officers exhibiting feel disposed to allow their pictures or photographs to be sold, the proceeds will be devoted to the same purpose. The committee will take charge of any works sent from foreign and home stations, and will have them suitably framed, at a moderate charge, at your expense, on receiving authority to that effect. It is desirable that all contributions should be received by the committee before the 15th of May, and that information should be sent as soon as possible as to the probable number of pictures which you are likely to contribute. Should the present proposed exhibition prove a success, the committee hope there will be an annual one. The committee is as follows, with power to add to their number:—President—Major-General A. J. Taylor, R.A., Inspector-General, R.A. Members—Colonel John Ayde, C.B., commanding the Depot Brigade, R.A.; Colonel C. V. Cox, C Brigade, R. H. A.; Colonel E. A. Williams, C.B., R.A.; Colonel M.A.S. Biddulph, D.A. General, R.A. in India; Colonel Guy Rotton, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Gosling, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Barton, R.A.; Lieutenant Colonel G. LeM. Tupper, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Owen, R. A.; Major Bedingfield, R.A.; Major Milman, R.A.; Captain Thurlow, R.A., Mr. Campion, Professor of Drawing, R. M. Academy, and Mr. Needham have kindly consented also to act on the committee. Honorary Secretary—Captain W. C. Naught, D.A.-Q.-Master-General at Woolwich, to whom all communications are to be addressed and to whom all works may be consigned."

The French Government has paid a good deal of attention to the interesting and indeed vital question concerning the use of railways in war. Prussia and Austria have not been behind hand on the same road; and we have established a Railway Staff Corps of volunteers who are all directors, engineers, or traffic managers. No doubt the question has often been debated in military circles, but as we have less immediate and direct liability to danger, so our attention has been less complete and searching even than that bestowed by continental states on the new auxiliary. The Americans opened their war by showing what railways could do. It was the locomotive that preserved Washington from the Confederates at the outset; it was the railway which won the battle of Bull's Run. Over and over again both sides, but especially the Federals, used the "cars" to reinforce an army in danger. The two greatest examples were the despatch of Longstreet from Richmond to Chattanooga, and the despatch of Hooker with two corps from the Potomac to the same scene of desperate operations. But when Sherman came from Vicksburg to join Grant at Chattanooga he was obliged to quit the railway when he reached the Tennessee river and trust to the legs of his men. The railway, which his opponent Johnstone did *not* destroy as he retreated, fed the army which captured Atalanta. After the defeat of Hood before Nashville, the railway enabled Schofield to carry a whole corps, guns and all, from the Tennessee to Washington, and the steamers carried it to Newberne on the Neuse. In the war of 1866 the railway played a great part, and, indeed, it may be said that railway facilities exercised the largest influence on the strategy of the Bohemian campaign. In 1859 the French moved 8,400 men and 1,200 horses daily by rail, the greatest feat performed up to that time; but in 1866 the Austrians transported 10,800 men and above a thousand horses daily for fifteen days. The statistics of the movements of the Austrians by railway are extremely interesting. The preparatory operations occupied forty days. Between the 1st and 19th of May 427 trains carried 179,409 men, 8,386 horses, 917 guns and carriages, and 252,240 kilogrammes of stores and provisions. This was in the north; in the south during the same period 110 trains transported 65,800 men, 7,074 horses, and 648 vehicles. From the 20th of May to the 9th of June, the northern lines sent to the theatre of war in 458 trains 197,513 men, 28,641 horses, 4,280 guns and vehicles, and 151,742 kilogrammes of stores. Similarly extensive proceedings occurred during the war. After the defeat at Sadowa the Austrian armies concentrated on Vienna. On the 9th of July the 10th corps—19,000 men, 860 horses, 220 guns and carriages, and 1,000 wounded—was carried from Lettowitz to Vienna, by 20 trains in thirty-eight hours. On the 11th the 3rd corps began to move. It consisted, including Saxons, of 40,000 men, 4,100 horses, 700 guns and and wheeled carriages, and was transported with much interruption and difficulty from Olmatz to Vienna. Between the 9th and 13th of July the Austrian Government drew 25,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 567 guns and carriages by rail from Verona to Bolzano, thence by forced marches over the Brenner pass to Muspruch, and thence in seven days through Bavaria to Vienna; while between the 13th and 26th of July the southern lines carried 57,000 men, 15,600 horses, 2,000 guns and carriages from Venetia to Vienna. But the most brilliant achievement of the railway administration occurred after the armistice had been signed before the Austrian capital. Italy had taken with an ill-grace the offer of Venetia through the French Emperor, and secured of all danger from Prussia by French mediation, and encouraged by Napoleon, the Austrian Government sent back a large army to the frontier of Italy. Between the 2nd and 17th of August—fifteen days—the bulk of the Austrian army passed from north to south: 400 trains carried 155,808 men, 20,929 horses, 3,633 guns and carriages, and a mass of provisions. The resume of the whole operations on railways shows that between the 1st of May and the 17th of August, the number of troops moved upon the Austrian lines, rose to 1,124,726 men, 114,565 horses, 17,875 guns and carriages, and 1,613,788 kilogrammes of stores. During the whole of these operations not one single accident occurred, and only six men were killed in consequence of their own carelessness. So far the chief uses of railways have been to transport armies through peaceful countries to the theatre of war, where they must rely on their legs, to bring up provisions within a safe distance of the actual scene of operations, and, in some cases, to reinforce an army suddenly and unknown to the enemy if possible, to save a line or base of operations or win a battle. But the whole subject has only been imperfectly considered and tested.

BOMBAY.

THE Secretary of the Indo-British Institution thankfully acknowledges the receipt of a complete cricketing kit for the boys' school from John Ryan, Esq.

WE understand that a Parsee merchant of this city has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the managing committee of the Parsee girls' schools, for the special purpose of defraying the expenses of the forthcoming prize exhibition of the schools.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Martaban*, Captain Sharp, from Kurrachee, on the 13th instant:—Major Phillips, Mr. Miller, Mr. Y. T. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Armstrong.

A FIRE broke out on Friday last at about twelve o'clock, noon, in a cadjan hut, near the Catholic Chapel at Mahim, but it was speedily extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *China*, Captain Steward, for China, sailed yesterday with 1,338½ chests of opium, 801 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Murray, Mr. A. Abdul Rahim, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, and Mr. J. M. Macdonald.

PROGRAMME of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor

me in England, that if these papers were in my possession I should be able to contradict Mr. Swinhoe's report in many other important particulars. When I reach India I will again address you, but the wish not to allow these accusations to remain a moment unanswered induces me to print this letter for the information of private friends and others whose opinions I value.

For my protection I have also submitted a case for the joint opinion of Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Bell, who was late one of the counsel of the company in Calcutta. Their opinion is set out on the other side.

FERDINAND SCHILLER.

In Re THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

Ex Parte SCHILLER.

We have had submitted to us in consultation, the papers showing the original proposal for, and constitution of the company, and the reports of the directors issued at various times, and have had laid before us a statement of the circumstances under which the company was established, and has up to this time existed, and we have been referred to a report made on the affairs of the company by Mr. Swinhoe (in an incomplete form, it being taken from one of the Bombay newspapers), and an opinion of the Advocate-General on some case submitted to him, but of which case we have no copy, and we are asked to advise—1st, Whether Mr. Schiller can be considered a trustee for the company, so as to enable the company to call on him to refund any sums which he has obtained for himself by furnishing the company with the land, &c., which they hold; 2nd, What is his position in a legal point of view, according to the principles of a Court of Equity; 3rd, What steps ought he to take, if proceedings be taken by the company, and generally.

1 and 2—The law (and we refer to it as it would guide a Court of Equity) is clear that *prima facie*, and in the absence of special circumstances or recognition by the company, one who becomes the director of a company cannot after that time enter into any contract for the company, so as to benefit himself, and that all advantage of his subsequent contracts accrues solely to the company. This principle, laid down by the Master of the Rolls in the "York and Midland Railway Company *v.* Hudson," as to the sale of iron by Hudson, and which, though not reported on this point, is referred to by the same judge in the Anglo-Greek Company's case (2 L. R., Eq., P. 9), and other cases is undoubted. Each case must, however, depend on its own facts and merits, and in our opinion, the principle will not apply to cases where one, having entered into a contract with an intention of a company being formed subsequently on the company being formed carries out that contract by such acts as simply give him a indefeasible title to what he had contracted for. Thus, if before the company was formed, Mr. Schiller applied to Government for waste lands, and the rules of the Government required those lands to be put up to auction, with the proviso that if there were no higher bidder than the applicant, he should have them at the price he offered, the mere fact of the company being formed between the time of the application and the auction would not affect Mr. Schiller's rights to have from the company a larger sum than that which he had offered to Government, if he had contracted with the company for that larger sum. In our opinion, the prospectus must be considered as the contract between Mr. Schiller and the company, and that forms a contract for the whole of the lands comprised in the schedule to the prospectus, and it would be most inequitable to allow the company to say that as to certain portions of these, as Mr. Schiller's title was not complete, by execution of conveyances, &c., previous to his becoming director, the fact of such completion subsequently prevented his acquiring any profit from his previous contracts so incomplete; as to new contracts, not entered upon before the formation of the company, it might be different. In our opinion, from the facts laid before us, he cannot be considered as a trustee or agent for the company as to any of the properties comprised in the schedule to the prospectus. The Court would, in applying equitable principles, take into consideration the extraordinary benefit acquired by the company by the concessions given by the authorities to Mr. Schiller, and made over by him. Besides this, an examination of the accounts submitted to the meetings, and of the reports of the directors, coupled with the adoption by the company of these reports, and the fact of the company having been in possession of the properties for nearly three years, and the deeds of conveyance for from two to three years, is strong evidence of recognition by the company of all the transactions. Supposing the Court were to be of opinion that the company could look upon Mr. Schiller solely as their agent, then—inasmuch as he would not have parted with certain portions unless he had the contract as to the whole, and as the contract is for a number of properties at an average rate—we are of opinion that they cannot pick out particular portions and claim a refund on them, but they must either adopt or reject the transaction as a whole. If this be so, they must offer to restore matters to the position in which they were at the time of the formation of the company. But, if the Court were to hold that the company could pick out particular portions, and say that out of those portions Mr. Schiller should have no benefit, then, where the payment has been by shares, the shares must be restored to the company, but any subsequent calls paid on those shares must be refunded by the company to Mr. Schiller.

3.—A suit by the company would, so far as forms is concerned, lie, if recognized by the company in general meeting, but not against the determination of such a meeting. It is not a suit that, in our opinion, would lie at the instance of individual shareholders: if they object, they can apply under the winding-up clauses. In his answer, if Mr. Schiller sets out the whole of the facts to the Court, exercising equitable jurisdiction, will have as much regard for his position as for that of the company.

GEORGE MARKHAM GIFFARD.
JOHN D. BELL.

Lincoln's Inn, 14th February, 1868.

Mr. Schiller proceeded to speak as follows:—Now, gentlemen, to sum up, the thing resolves itself simply into this. I agreed to deliver to the Port Canning Company 134,000 acres of land at an average cost of Rs. 32-8 per acre; and in consideration of receiving Rs. 32-8 per acre I agreed also to hand over certain municipal concessions which I had obtained personally from Government, for the purpose of getting the necessary funds to carry on Port Canning. What I did do was this. I actually delivered over 44,000 acres of land more, and I received upwards of two lakhs of rupees less. And the way in which this arose was simply this. While I had a great number of these properties in hand, of which I had been the owner for many years; while I had made certain contracts with certain parties on stamped paper, under which contracts they agreed to deliver to me within three months other properties at a certain price; and while I had applied to Government for a certain quantity of land which they then held as unappropriated waste land,—when I was on the point of starting this Company, I received intimation that another party was endeavouring to form a Port Canning Company in the London market, in connection with Bombay, and had acquired certain proprietory rights in some of those properties. This party was represented by Messrs. Mackay and Mackenzie, and Mr. Hall of that firm called upon me in reference to the matter. I showed him exactly the prices I had put on the different properties, and the margin I had reserved for myself for certain risks—which, as I shall show afterwards, far exceeded what I had anticipated. I told Mr. Hall that I would consider myself fairly and amply rewarded by receiving 400 shares for myself and my co-partners, and my former partner Mr. Borrodaile,—on which, remember, there was still a liability of Rs. 4,00,000—and by the company agreeing to do everything that was necessary to these properties as regards their own property rights. The thing was agreed to, and I started the company. What Mr. Michael Scott at that time wished me particularly to tell him was—not about Port Canning,—but about the price we would be likely to get for the land and its prospective value, and I told him there was the likelihood of a fair dividend being derived from the land revenues alone. When I came to deliver these lands as I told you, I found out in the first instance that the Government held, besides the unappropriated waste lands for which I had originally applied, an additional quantity of waste lands. I likewise found out that one portion of my waste lands had still a so-called owner, who could only be turned out on four months' notice, and in lieu of that notice I paid him Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000—I don't remember the exact sum—and got him out. Finding that Government had further unappropriated waste lands in their possession, I made a second application, in which I included all the waste lands as mentioned in the prospectus, and then I found to my dismay that Government, instead of treating me generously and saying—"Oh, Mr. Schiller, you have taken great responsibility, and have nearly ruined yourself during the last twelve years, we shall treat you very liberally,"—insisted upon having all this land put up to public auction. For six months I was in fear that some one would turn up and bid an enormous sum in order to obtain the property. The only thing I gained in the way of concession was that these lands were put up in one block. This was the way in which I got more land than I intended to give to the company, and why it stood comparatively cheap. But I have not told you why I did not call on the company to pay up the balance. I found in the process of delivering these properties that the parties at home on whose behalf they had been purchased had only bought their interest subject, as it were, to the sale of the property already effected to me, so that, in reality, legally speaking, I was not bound to give them anything. However, having obtained my shares in the meantime I considered myself in honour bound to hand over the deeds to the shareholders, and I did so; but acting at the same time for the company,—being a trustee as well as a vendor,—I considered that as you did not want certain land they were not entitled to get this money. Therefore, I never paid it and did not call for it from the company; and they quietly abided by this arrangement, not only because they knew that they had no strict right to the money, but because some of the properties to which they had a proprietory right were those very lots 48 and 49, which had not been delivered, but had been substituted. Now, with regard to these lots, I may add that I had been part owner of them for the last ten years,—that in fact I possessed the most valuable portion of the properties, the first thousand biggahs of land close to the town,—and that if it had become a question of purchasing these lots, I naturally would have derived a proportionate benefit from them. The circumstances under which these lots were acquired were simply these: I think it was four lakhs of rupees I agreed to pay to the proprietors, and I made my contract with Mr. Nicol McNicol in Calcutta, one of the proprietors of the lots, who showed me the powers he had obtained from his partners at home to sell them. I agreed to pay two lakhs of rupees in shares and two lakhs in cash. Now, while Mr. Nicol McNicol had made this arrangement with me, his partner, Captain Dicey, had agreed to sell the lots to Messrs Mackay and Mackenzie, and as he saw he could get a better price from them if they made a company, he wanted to upset the bargain with me. Mr. Nicol McNicol was quite prepared to fight the question, and Mr. Hall (of Mackay and Mackenzie) was of course bound to make every effort to coerce the parties at home; but when I came to look fairly into the question, and saw that the commercial value of these lands was rather a remote one—that the property to which I refer was situated at a considerable distance, in fact about eight miles from the town, and that many years must pass before its commercial value would be borne out,—it struck me that it would be to the advantage of the company to make a substitution. I consequently tried to secure other lots, and it was then that Mr. Swinhoe came forward and offered to secure certain property, which he had got at an extraordinarily low price from a man who did not know its value, and in which he had previously asked me to take an interest. These I considered the most desirable lots to substitute for the others. Mr. Swinhoe demanded two lakhs of rupees for them, but I considered that too much, and ultimately settled with him for it at Rs. 1,60,000 and placed the matter before the directors. Being a shareholder in these lots myself, and having made a certain amount of money from the company—although all this was done in the most straightforward manner and before all the directors—I did not wish that there should be even the appearance of my having taken an advantage, but to carry out in the closest manner the duties of my position as a trustee. I therefore told Mr. Swinhoe that I was prepared to give up my quarter share in the lots, and as he did not wish to take it it was divided between the other two partners. The result was, therefore, that I never got one sixpence of advantage out of this property. Well, gentlemen, I have pretty well explained my transactions with your company, and I don't think I require to tell you that I do court all the enquiry which my firm stated in their first circular in reply to these accusations they were prepared to court. I have not called this meeting for the purpose of asking you to pass any resolutions or to do anything of that kind. All that I wish you to do is to suspend your judgment upon my case until you know the result of what will take place in Calcutta after I arrive. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I have seen it asserted in the papers that there was a party getting up for the purpose of winding up the Port Canning Company, and no doubt the party the Port Canning Company into the pockets of Mr. Schiller! Now, gentlemen, as far as I am concerned, I have simply in this position towards the Port Canning Co., that I have a great public undertaking—an undertaking which is of an imperial character—hanging round my neck like a millstone; and no single man in this world, however energetic or enthusiastic he may be, can bear up such an undertaking on his own shoulders. (Applause.) I have in vain endeavoured to get Government to support me. Though Government were the original founders of the Port Canning undertaking, on one occasion they turned round and called *me* the promoter, but I reminded them in a letter to Sir Charles Wood that this was nothing but a perversion of the truth, and they had to withdraw what they had written. I then had to find money by coming to you, gentlemen, who were at that time over burdened with cash, and asking you to assist this imperial undertaking, for which Government ought to have found every rupee, after having saddled the public revenue to the tune of £37,000 in connection with the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. While the attempts were being lately taken to assail my character—the character of a man who has stood unimpeached from the day he stepped on shore in this country—who certainly has done nothing dirty—who has been ready to lend a helping-hand to everybody,—and who has treated every one in a generous way—(applause)—when they were doing this to me, gentlemen, I was trying to obtain certain concessions from the Secretary of State for India, based on what we may consider a great misfortune—the cyclone of 1867. You remember that the cyclone of 1864 created Port Canning; I considered that the cyclone of 1867 might be the making of it. I shall read you now a memorial which was to have been submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and I may add that failing a satisfactory result to this memorial I was prepared to carry the matter into Parliament, and there to get the question asked—under what circumstances have Government guaranteed 5 per cent. on the stock of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, and saddled so much expense on the revenues of the country, without coming forward at the same time to assist in bringing this Port Canning undertaking to a successful issue. It has been suggested that although this memorial has not been presented at home, as I intended, it might now be subscribed in this country, and presented afterwards through the medium of our friends. It is as follows:—

MEMORIAL TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

That many of your Memorialists are largely engaged in the trade of India, and are connected with either the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, the Port Canning Company, or the debenture loan of the Canning Municipality, and are thus interested in the success of the Port Canning undertaking.

Your Memorialists regret to be under the necessity of asserting, as they can do with confidence, that from the time the Government of India virtually admitted the value of the Port Canning undertaking, by granting a 5 per cent. guarantee on the capital of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway during Lord Stanley's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India, and by disposing of building sites at Mutlah Port, the local Executive have almost ceased further support and co-operation in the important undertaking of your Memorialists to secure a new channel for the trade of Bengal.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, respectfully solicit an investigation of the circumstances which have led to the formation of the Port Canning undertaking, and to the construction of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, and they feel confident that the following facts will commend themselves to your notice:—

1. That the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway was formed with the object of connecting Calcutta with the new auxiliary Port of Canning.

2. That this port was approved of and supported by Lord Dalhousie's Government.

3. That as far back as 1853, the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, apprehensive of the progressive deterioration of the river Hooghly, advocated the formation of this auxiliary port, and represented to Lord Dalhousie's Government the importance of endeavouring to open a new channel of communication from the sea to Calcutta by the Mutlah River.

4. That on this occasion General—then Major—Baker, now a member of the Council of India, reported that a communication between the Mutlah and Calcutta, either by a railway, or a ship canal, was perfectly practicable, but gave a preference to a railway, as being likely to require only half the expense of a canal, and to be completed in less than half the time; the railway being further preferable as not subject to interruptions, to which a canal would be exposed by the silting up of its channel.

5. That upon the above grounds and after an exhaustive inquiry and mature deliberation, the formation of a new port and town upon the river Mutlah was decided upon, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was guaranteed by Lord Stanley upon the capital necessary to construct the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, to connect Calcutta with the new port.

6. That the home Government, in its enlightened views having thus inaugurated the undertaking (from which Lord Dalhousie in one of his minutes anticipated the most important results the authorities in India, since the return and death of that lamented statesman, manifested the greatest indifference to the undertaking, and have left the site for the new port an undrained swamp, unfit for human habitation and for the requirements of trade, although plots of building sites had meanwhile been sold to the public at high prices, and a railway completed, and for several years actually at work.

7. That Port Canning would until the present time have remained a hopeless wilderness, but for the extraordinary exertions of a few Calcutta merchants, who at great personal sacrifice supplied the first means for supporting the embryo Municipality, which had been created by the Indian Government without the slightest means for founding a new city.

8. That whatever progress the new town at "Port Canning" has subsequently made has been almost entirely owing to the support and exertions of this comparatively small number of individuals, the slight assistance afforded by the Government having only been yielded to urgent representations.

9. That the real progress of the port of Canning dates from the year 1865, long subsequent to the opening of the railway, when by the formation of the Port Canning Company large sums of money belonging to private individuals were brought to bear upon the undertaking, and the nucleus of a town was formed.

10. That since the opening of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, the traffic for which it was intended has never been properly developed, the responsibility of which your Memorialists now have to observe lies at the door of the Indian Government.

11. That on the arrival of the first sea-borne traffic at Port Canning, the railway arrangements completely broke down, through the insufficiency of the rolling stock, the want of store accommodation, and the inadequate shipping facilities, and that severe losses were thus entailed upon those who had been induced to send shipping to the new port.

12. That with the difficulties inseparable from all new undertakings, it is not to be expected that they can be surmounted by the unaided exertions of a few private individuals.

13. That to this day the railway has virtually no terminal arrangements at Canning, and is unprepared to do justice to the most limited traffic, and that while this state of things exists many hundred thousand tons of produce will continue to pass on to Calcutta, as at present, almost within sight of the Canning terminus.

14. That the cyclone of the 2nd November last has brought the position of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, as well as that of the whole Port Canning undertaking, to a crisis which calls for immediate action.

15. That in the opinion of your Memorialists, the condition in which the cyclone has placed the undertaking, suggests the necessity of a vigorous determination on the part of Government to carry out efficiently the policy of their predecessors by completing the terminal arrangements of the railway, to enable it to fulfil the object for which it was formed, and by placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the Canning Municipality to enable it to provide for the proper protection from inundation of the building sites sold to the public, and further, by giving the whole work their hearty encouragement and support.

16. That for the Government simply to sanction an expenditure in driblets for even the most urgent requirements, and to withhold all substantial co-operation in the efforts of those, who have a large stake in the undertaking, is, in the judgment of your Memorialists, a policy as unwise as it must be inoperative.

Your Memorialists would even go further, and urge that for the Government to decline to support the Port Canning undertaking at the present juncture, would be little short of declaring that the Sonderbuns of Bengal shall remain an uncultivated swamp, a refuge for dacoits, and the undisputed lair of wild beasts.

Your Memorialists cannot believe that the Government of India can for a moment entertain so retrogressive a line of policy, for there is nothing on record to show that the non-success of the undertaking has arisen from any circumstances which are not quite within the control of the public authorities.

Your Memorialists would therefore respectfully submit for your consideration the following measures, which they consider might be advantageously adopted:—

1. That the Government embankment already maintained on the south side of the Hooghly to below Kulpee, thence in the direction of the channel creek, to within half way of the northern side of the Mutlah, should be extended direct south to a point on the Mutlah River, and both the north and south sides of the Multah should be embanked and drained in the same manner in which the Hooghly has been treated in its downward course; such embankment to enclose the whole site, of Port Canning, and to be carried by way of Tardah to the Calcutta salt water lakes, where a large embankment, erected by Government, already exists. Such an embankment is necessary for the protection of this part of the country from inundation, and while serving as a highway of communication, and supplying a line for the telegraph already sanctioned, would be the means of reclaiming a vast and fertile district, and placing it in the same position as the old 24-Pergunnah Zemindaree lands, which were originally merely a portion of the Sonderbuns.

2. That Canning should be made the official centre of the Sonderbuns District, either by moving the Baripore court to it, or by the establishment of a fresh judicial centre.

3. That the Sonderbuns Commissioner should be transferred with his office and staff to Port Canning as being a more central and accessible position for those who have to transact business with him.

4. That the telegraphic communication between Canning and the Sandheads of the Mutlah, which was sanctioned by Government more than two years ago, should be established without further delay, in order to facilitate the arrival and departure of emigrant and troopships at and from the new port.

5. That the operations of the Port Canning Company having for their objects, 1st, the extension of cultivation far beyond the present limits, the effect of which will be the annihilation of the miasma and fever now prevalent throughout these tracts, which at present influence the whole of the surrounding country, and 2nd, the civilisation of the whole district by attracting commerce to the new port; the Government should extend to these operations a generous and effective support.

6. That the Company should thus be relieved from the payment of only comparatively small balance due by them for the cost of these waste lands, and that the annual Government assessment on all the Company's estates should be entirely remitted by the State.

Your Memorialists further suggest the grant to them of a loan, repayable by annual instalments with interests, to be expended in the reclamation of further tracts of waste lands, and with the object of saving a large district already enclosed, of which the cultivation has been decreed by the Government to be lost, and which must otherwise relapse into a state of jungle. Such a loan would enable the Company to concentrate its now diminished resources upon the works at Canning itself, which would contribute to the success of the port, and enable the railway line to become self-supporting, if not remunerative.

If the foregoing measures were carried out, your Memorialists, far from desparing of the success of Port Canning are confident that within a comparatively short period, its natural and undisputed advantages would become fully recognised, and trade begin rapidly to flow to it.

With the view of affording every means of forming a correct judgment upon this question, your Memorialists have appended a brief narrative which will show at a glance the various phases through which this important but misrepresented undertaking has passed during nearly fourteen years. And in conclusion they desire to express the confidence with which they place the subject of their Memorial in your hands, in the full conviction that it will receive the consideration due to the importance of the subject, and a statesman-like recognition of its principles and claims.

And your Memorialists will, etc.

Mr. Schiller went on to say—There is a sketch of the history of the Port Canning undertaking appended to this Memorial, but I shall not now read it, as these things will afterwards be published. At present it is no use my saying anything more about it. Now, gentlemen, you will probably wish to know what I propose to do with Port Canning. When I was attacked in this dastardly manner my first feeling was to sink it below the level of the water in the same way in which I had created it, but on second consideration I think that would be a most reproceeding, unworthy of my feelings for the place, and what I mean to do is this: I mean to try to save it—but I must be helped. You see into what state the affairs of the company are drifting when their management is in this country. One of my first difficulties was this, that one by one the original directors retired, and there was no one fit to take their position who was prepared to run the risk of buying twenty shares and to saddle himself with liability of Rs. 20,000, so that I was gradually forced to admit people with whom I probably would never have associated myself but for the conviction that those men meant honestly and would be of assistance in carrying out what I could not get carried out otherwise. One of them was this Mr. [illegible], whom I trusted—whose assertions as to interest in the welfare of the company I believed implicitly—and when I went home the last word I said to him was—"Now, Mr. Swinhoe, try and keep Port Canning straight till I come back." And this is the way in which he served me. My feeling, then, is that the first thing we should do in order to put the Port Canning Company on a safe footing is to get hold of directors who have power and influence, and the difficulty is to get these men here. We may get temporarily a few men who will take a real interest in the thing, but they may be all dispersed to the winds within the next few months, either from sickness or from other circumstances. My feeling therefore is, that if the company is to be reconstructed, we should not get it reconstructed under a direction in India, but in the home market, and that we should get European directors residing in Europe, who would delegate powers to a small sub-committee in this country, for the purpose of carrying out the object. The advantage of that course is that you would get a number of people not over-burdened with business of their own to take an interest in the undertaking and retain their place at the helm, while here, necessarily, you are constantly dealing with only birds of passage. Besides, you would gain influence as regards representations to Government and to public men at home, which we do not possess here. There are more than one channel open by which you can force a Government to do what is right and proper towards an undertaking like this, if you have only some power at home. Now, I know that this will be objected to, but at the same time we need not discuss it now, for I merely throw it out at present as a suggestion. It is my feeling, however, that it would be best eventually to have a board of direction in London, and to have the shares saleable at all the three markets, like the shares of the National Bank of India and many other Banks. Now, if we reconstruct the company, the first thing I should try to do is to relieve the present shareholders of that liability of Rs. 700 per share which is hanging over their heads. (Hear, hear.) I think we have fairly come to that point where the last straw may break the camel's back, and I had rather not see that camel's back broken. I think we have a pretty good insight into the money we require, and I don't think it is necessary under any circumstances—particularly if we go upon the London market, where we would have far better opportunities of making the financial arrangements that might be desirable than we could possibly have in this country,—to saddle ourselves with the perpetual fear of having calls to meet. But of course I can make no definite proposals of this kind, without knowing what the feeling of the Calcutta people is. You, gentlemen, have been kind enough to hear me patiently for more than an hour. Perhaps the Calcutta people will kick me out! Perhaps Mr. Swinhoe and Mr. Jardine, with the 59 shares they have, representing 303 of the 5,800 originally issued, will be able to beat me out altogether! Therefore all these questions must remain a matter for after consideration. But when I get to Calcutta what I mean to do is this. I have been publicly assailed, I may say, in the face of all India, and for two months or longer I have had no opportunity of vindicating my character and honour. I have remained under a cloud,—and I may tell you my heart has been bleeding to a certain extent,—but at the same time I feel perhaps as Columbus may have felt when he was brought back in fetters, or as Warren Hastings may have felt when he was impeached by an ungrateful country,—(applause)—and it may be that I am less guilty than either of these men. What I intend, gentlemen, to do when I go to Calcutta is this. I am still the chairman of the Port Canning Company, though the other directors have turned out, or tried to turn out, my nominee—my partner. I shall take my chair at the meeting of the Port Canning Company. I shall call a meeting, which shall not be a private meeting of the shareholders, but a public meeting in the Town Hall of Calcutta. (Applause.) I shall tell that meeting what I have told you to-day, and after I have finished I shall tell the public to retire, and then we shall go to the vote. I propose to vote in proper men as directors, and to vote out the existing men—people who have acted illegally from beginning to end. I have even a question in my own mind whether these men could legally make the call which they have made. However, the call is paid, and we have got the money, and it is no use crying over spilled milk. That is what I want to do, and what I want you to do is to get yourselves represented in such a manner as you may think best, to vote at that meeting—and you may form your own judgment, and vote for me or against me, as you think I deserve. As far as regards my personal feelings towards the people who have treated me in this manner, I must candidly confess that I was a little riled at the commencement, but on mature consideration I have found that even if I had chosen to expend a large sum of money in order to obtain a certain object, I could not have done it so well as it has been done by the means that have been employed for the purpose of ruining me. I am thankful to these directors for two things: first, because they have succeeded by what they have done in reviving public interest in the Port Canning undertaking, and secondly, because they have saved me from the necessity of coming forward of myself to disabuse the public mind of the notion that I have made a colossal fortune by my connection with it; and if their iniquitous proceedings be the making of Port Canning I shall gladly have suffered all that I have suffered. Now, I won't detain you any longer. You have been here for an hour and a half, and all I wish to add is that if any of you, gentlemen, has any question to ask me I beg he will put it. I hope you will not consider that I can be offended by any question you may ask, for I shall be prepared to answer it. [Mr. Schiller here resumed his seat, amid loud applause, but a second or two afterwards rose again and said—] I beg your pardon. I wish to add that I considered it necessary, in self protection, to take counsel's opinion at home upon the case. I did take counsel's opinion, and I shall hand it over to the press, so soon as may be published. But in reading this opinion what struck me most was this: what was the object of these gentlemen who brought all these accusations against me? The object was to get 62,500 pounds sterling for the benefit of the company. Now, according to this opinion, even supposing I had been wrong, or that there was some flaw in the law by which I might be held liable in Court for certain things I have done,—the Port Canning Company, having paid me my shares, could only get back the shares it has paid me, and it would have to refund to me the calls I have paid upon subsequently. Any money that might be made in that way will have been swallowed up already by law charges in connection with the action which was filed three days before the last general meeting and which is still pending. Mr. Judge was under the impression at that meeting that I would not go back to answer the charge, but I shall go back, and I trust that you will wait till the result of these proceedings is known before you form your opinion. (Applause.)

Mr. T. H. Gilbert then said—Mr. Schiller has asked us to suspend judgment with regard to this complicated case until the proceedings in the Court have terminated. I think it only right to do so, but as he has expressed himself quite ready to answer any questions, I should like to ask one or two. When you sold to the company a lot that appears amongst the others in the list consisting of leases (I refer to what is called chuck lot No. 54, and for which Rs. 60,000 were paid) were you aware that it was only leases and not freehold property at all?

At Mr. Schiller's request Mr. Gilbert pointed out to him an entry with reference to that lot, in a document which he held in his hand.

Mr. Schiller—Oh, I recollect, I can give you an answer at once. Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose was one of the original gentlemen who had taken lot 54.—What confounded me when you first asked the question was, I may explain, that lot 54 exists twice—it is a Sonderbun lot and likewise a lot on which the town is built. Now, when Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose sold this land to me he came and said—"Now, look here, I have got a dispute with Government; I have got these 4,000 biggahs; I consider I am entitled to it all, but I have only got 2,000 and my right to the other 2,000 is what I can get them. I may get the rest or I may not." Well, I only got 2,000, but my impression is that the others may be got: and I think if you refer to the prospectus you will find this land put down as only 2,000 biggahs. It is thus mentioned under schedule D:—

2,000 Biggahs of land, being the southern portion of lot 54, rent free up to November, 1867, and to be re-settled hereafter, with a claim to an additional portion of land measuring 2,000 biggahs, which adjoins it and is now in dispute, the overdue rents on which amount to Rs. 10,000 2,000

Now with regard to this land, I think you are entitled to get about Rs. 20,000 out of the Government. (A laugh). I believe they will have to pay it, and I told my co-directors they should press for it, before I left Calcutta last time. You know the whole affair is simply this—it is like a big cloud hanging over a mountain, and the sun comes and disperses it and there the mountain is again. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Gilbert—I don't think you have understood my question. But I am afraid the present meeting is one in which there is such a great deal of personal sympathy with Mr. Schiller that I should not go into this matter. Every one of us at the present moment is sympathising with a man who has been accused in his absence.

Mr. Schiller—I will be delighted to answer any question.

Mr. Gilbert—Well, according to this statement both leases have expired and there is no lease at all [illegible] the land was bought from Government was this: Government said—"We grant you a lease for 30 years and we give it you for so many years, and we are bound to renew the grant at the current rate of other lands." Do you see?

Mr. Gilbert—No, I don't.

Mr. Schiller explained that only one portion belonged to the man, and the other was subject by the terms of the lease he had mentioned to municipal enhancement. They had 2,000 biggahs but they might get 4,000, and they would find that Government would be quite prepared to grant that property. If the Baboo, he added, had no right to that 2,000 biggahs you mention, I should consider we bought something from him that did not exist at all—that he sold us something almost tantamount to what the natives call "howah."

A Parsee here asked—May I request you, Mr. Schiller, to let me know whether (the present value of the shares being, say, Rs. 360 including the present call) were the Company to be put into liquidation, the shares would be worth more than the present value?

Mr. Schiller—Well, gentlemen, that is impossible for me to say. That depends on the possibility of finding men who have got money and are willing to purchase. (A laugh.) You know when you have to deal with a concern like the present, where there is a large amount of property which has no doubt suffered considerably by the cyclone, and which is connected with a public undertaking, the abandonment of which would immediately cause a considerable reduction in the value of the property,—is impossible for me to say what price might be realized:—but I believe even if the company were liquidated in a forcible way you would get precious little for the shares. On the other hand if the thing were carried on properly I don't see why we should not get much more than at present. But don't let us deceive ourselves. Don't let us forget that the value of the shares will depend on the amount of the dividend paid. We have always hitherto been going on in anticipation of a future dividend. I think if we got at the commencement a moderate rate of interest out of these shares, and found that gradually and steadily increasing, that would be all we could expect. In future years, under some circumstances, we might get a very large dividend, but I am not very sanguine, though I don't for one moment see why we should not get a dividend of 8 or 10 per cent. off the Port Canning undertaking—for I don't believe that Government would take up the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway as has been said. A clever man actually suggested that that line should be taken up and transferred somewhere else, but that is not be done, and I believe the Secretary of State has written to see why the Government of India has not carried out the telegraph from Calcutta to Howrah that he sanctioned, and has sent peremptory orders to carry it out. Sir F. Halliday, one of the directors of the railway and who took a great interest in the Port Canning Company, had given a very characteristic reply in reference to that subject: he had told Government that whenever they did what they ought towards Port Canning they would be able to treat with reference to the taking over of the line. (Applause.)

Mr. Chauntrell—Gentlemen, I should like to say a few words before the meeting separates. I think that we must all feel that we have to thank Mr. Schiller for coming forward to-day and explaining his views with regard to the company in the way he has done, and still more by his giving us the personal explanation which he has offered us. You are all aware, and it has been alluded to by him to-day, that an action at law is pending against him at the present time in Calcutta with regard to charges of misconduct, and I think that you will agree with me that Mr. Schiller, in coming forward to-day courting enquiry as he has done, has shown on his part that he is not afraid to meet those charges. (Applause.) I think we must all feel that Mr. Schiller would have been perfectly entitled to say here "I will make no reply to any of those accusations that have been brought against me until I make it in the Court at Calcutta." He has not done that, he has appeared before you and he has offered a full explanation, he has printed papers which are an answer to the accusations and which will be in all your hands; and he has shown an earnest desire to meet those charges at the earliest opportunity. (Applause.) Now, nothing more could have been expected from Mr. Schiller than that, and I am quite sure that all who have heard him to-day are desirous that he should be able when he gets to Calcutta to meet those charges and thoroughly and emphatically to show that they are unwarranted. (Applause.) He has not asked us to express any opinion upon them; he has not asked for any vote of confidence in him as a director of the company, he has simply said to us to-day "Suspend your judgment until the result of those proceedings in Calcutta is shown." That, I think, gentlemen, is a very reasonable request. I think it is one which recommends itself to all of us, and that all we should do to-day is to tell Mr. Schiller that certainly we do suspend our judgment—that we wait to see the issue of that action at Calcutta—(applause)—that we are obliged to him for the explanation he has given to-day, and that we tender him the thanks of the shareholders who are here assembled for his explanation. (Applause.)

Mr. Schiller—Gentlemen, I am exceedingly obliged for those friendly expressions, and if it had required anything beyond the feeling that my case is a just one to give me support and confidence, the manner in which Mr. Chauntrell has just expressed himself on your behalf would have done so. I think I shall prove to you on a later occasion that the confidence you seem to feel in me is not misplaced. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO PAST MEMBERS OF COMPANIES.

AN application made by the liquidators of the Imperial Banking and Trading Co., (unlimited), that a call of Rs. 50 per share should be made on the past holders of shares in the company, was heard and disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court on Friday last.

The following affidavit had been made by the liquidators (Mr. A. C. Brice and Mr. Ragoonath Narayen) in support of the application:—

1. We have in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked with letter A, set forth a statement showing the amount due in respect of the debts against the said company, if all the creditors of the company agree to accept the sum of eight annas in the rupee on the amount of their claims, and the estimated amount of the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the winding up the affairs thereof, and which several amounts form in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,25,348-2-2, or thereabouts. (2). We have in the schedule hereunto annexed, and marked B, set forth a statement of the assets belonging to the said company, amounting to the sum of Rs. 2,30,025 and no more. And we have in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked C, shown the amount realized and expected to be realized by the call of rupees fifty per share made upon the present members of the company by an order of this Honorable Court dated the 12th day of October 1867, amounting to Rs. 1,17,042 or thereabouts. There are no other assets belonging to the said company, except the amount to be certain of the contributories of the said company for further calls. (3). It appears by the certificate of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, dated the 27th day of April 1867, that 302 persons have been settled on the list of contributories as past members of the said company in respect of the total number of shares. (4). For the purpose of satisfying the several debts and liabilities of the said company and of paying the costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the winding up the affairs thereof, we believe that if all the said creditors agree to accept the said compromise of eight annas in the rupee as aforesaid, the sum of Rs. 1,36,000 or thereabouts will be required in addition to the amount of the assets of the said company mentioned in the said schedules B and C. (5). In order to provide the said sum of Rs. 1,36,000, it is necessary to make a call upon the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories as beforementioned, and having regard to the probability that some of such contributories will partly or wholly fail to pay the amount of the call, we believe that for the purpose of realizing the amount required as before mentioned it is necessary that a call of rupees fifty per share should be made. And we lastly say that we are advised by counsel, and believe, that the said call of Rs. 50 per share must be made upon the past members of the company before a further call can be imposed against the existing members of the company.

The statement of liabilities annexed to the affidavit showed that the gross amount of liabilities was Rs. 18,49,245-2-8, and that if all the debts were compromised at eight annas in the rupee (deducting also the amount of dividend already paid) there would be a total of Rs. 5,25,348, but that if the creditors who had not yet agreed to the compromise should continue to hold out, the total would be Rs. 7,61,434. Those exceptional creditors are Guion and Co. (Rs. 37,595), who will not agree; the Asiatic Banking Corporation (Rs. 15,121) whose agreement depends on the consent of the Court of Chancery; the Royal Bank of India (Rs. 2,06,250) and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (Rs. 1,59,054) who consent to the compromise if the balance due be paid within six months; and Mowjee Anundjee (Rs. 3,381) who "cannot agree." The principal other creditors (who have given their consent) are the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 66,024; the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Rs. 1,59,081; J. Campbell & Co., Rs. 87,500, &c. &c., (these being the amounts due to them under the compromise). The costs of winding up were estimated at Rs. 50,000.

A statement of debts due to the company showed the total amount still due to be Rs. 31,03,720, and the recoveries expected Rs. 2,30,025, the estimated value of securities in hand being Rs. 6,050. This company, it is important to notice, was registered under the Companies' Act of 1857.

Mr. Pigot, who appeared for the liquidators, commented at considerable length upon the affidavit.

His Lordship asked Mr. Pigot if, assuming the Court should hold that the past contributories ought to pay now whatever they were liable to pay, he was in a position to say that it would be necessary that each of them should pay Rs. 50 per share.

Mr. Pigot replied that the affidavit of the liquidators treated this subject in a rather more general manner.

The Judge—They don't seem to have gone into that. They ought rather to have shown that having gone into that matter they found it necessary to make a call of Rs. 50.

Mr. Pigot said the liquidators had calculated that if from a certain number of persons they recovered the amount of Rs. 50 per share they would be able to pay off the debts of the company. Of course, with regard to the liability of each past contributory, it would depend upon the amount of the debts of the company at the time when he ceased to be a shareholder. Mr. Pigot contended that by the provisions of the Act under which this company had been registered, the Court had absolute power to make whatever arrangement it liked with regard to payments by the past contributories.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared for Bapoobhoy Vizram, who appeared on the list of past contributories, and who had filed an affidavit setting forth some of the grounds on which he relied on opposing the present application. The first objection he had to raise was, that his client had never received any notice of the settlement of the list of contributories, and he therefore contended that he had been improperly included in it

CORRESPONDENCE.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A case was tried in the Fort Police Court a few days ago, in which a Custom House officer, Mr. Bollond, preferred a charge against Mr. Superintendent Lockley, of the Bombay Police, for obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The charge broke down, consequent to Mr. Lockley pleading his ignorance as to the position of Mr. Bollond at the Apollo Bunder, where the offence took place. This gives rise to a question, viz., why are not Custom House officers supplied with a distinguishing badge in Bombay, as is the case in all other parts of the world? If this were done it would be of much advantage to the officers themselves, as well as to passengers and others with whom they are brought in contact, as it often happens that an officer is challenged to show his authority when performing his duty, which he is unable to do in any other way than proclaiming himself. Some officers (*particularly the young ones*) dislike the idea of their being compelled to wear a uniform when on duty, which, I believe, was once suggested but not carried out, not being approved of by the officers themselves; but the public convenience should, I think, be studied by the Commissioner before the pride of the officers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* of to-day is good enough to review Dr. Arminius Vambery's "Sketches in Central Asia." Now Dr. Vambery is perhaps hardly to be reckoned a picturesque or entertaining writer; but he has been for some time in Central Asia, and since Dr. Wolff's time is the most reliable authority on matters concerning that mysterious region. "But," quoth our oracle, "he is a Russo-phobist, and we see things much clearer from our editorial chair by an eye of faith and trust than was given to him with merely fleshly eyes and a rational mind." If you will kindly allow the colloquialism, I think this is "rather cool" of the *Times of India*. Is there by some mad chance a strip of the wondrous carpet of Solomon under that editorial chair which, at the repetition of some magic words, known only in Church-gate Street, transports editor, chair, pens, ink, and all to Bokhara, Jeeyukh, Samarkand, or to the haunt of the Kipchats, whoever they may be? It would almost seem so, for Dr. Vambery, following the lead of every traveller who has visited those countries, points out very clearly what Russia is doing and what she means to do. "We know better," says the *Times of India*. May a plain man enquire,—"*how* do you know?" The reasons the *Times* give are, I think, rather puerile. He asks, "What good do the Russians hope to gain from the conquest of these regions?" What good did they hope to gain from the conquest of the Caucasus,—a far more profitless field of enterprise? What did they gain by harrying Circassian villages, and planting their troops higher and still higher up those comparatively worthless mountains? They sold no Sheffield cutlery, no half-rotton piece-goods, and no Brummagem idols; but they succeeded at last, and had the satisfaction of parading poor old Schamyl and his son before the Prince of Wales when he visited Petersburg. What good did the French hope to gain from the conquest of Algeria: or, in fine, what good did we hope for when Clive fought in India? I am told that Clive—in fact I read it in a book by Mr. Ludlow, a gentleman of the "humanitarian" school,—would be tried by a special jury and transported by his countrymen if he had been unlucky enough to be alive now. And on the word of the *Times of India* I am trying hard to believe that it is better to sit still and "let the world run by," that Russia is rather a desirable neighbour than otherwise, and that it is the business of England to "keep on never minding." I suppose it will all come right in the end, Meanwhile, either Dr. Vambery, Dr. Wolff, and the frank statements of the Russian Admiral who sounded the rivers and did other services, are all wrong;—and they know the country:—or the *Times of India* is all wrong. I think, on the whole, I shall believe Vambery and the other evidence on his side. For I confess that I am inclined to reverse the scriptural injunction and to walk by sight and not by *faith*. I do not the less admire the sweet and charitable spirit of your contemporary. The reason I cannot share this happy indifference to the honour of my country is, possibly, that I must confess to being

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 14th March.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KATTYWAR, 4TH MARCH.

THE force by which the acting Political Agent was accompanied through the districts was broken up on the first of this month. The men have all returned to Rajkote, with the exception of a few who were left as a guard with Colonel Anderson, as he intends remaining out for some time longer. He is at present encamped at Bantwah where, if the prevailing gup be true, he has plenty of work to occupy his time. The rumour is, that one of the prisoners has at length commenced to speak, and that his revelations seriously compromise more than one swell of that State. For the truth of this I cannot vouch; but it is not at all improbable. The lengthened and determined resistance of the Waghur gang could not be so effectually carried out unless they received some *sub rosa* aid from men of position and influence in the province. That they did so is well known: but unfortunately proofs were always not forthcoming when a charge of this nature was sought to be established. Such men have a happy knack of putting a quietus on any person who would be at all inclined to gratify the Sircar's curiosity in matters of this sort—and they are not by any means scrupulous as to the manner in which they put on the screw.

The whereabouts of Mooloo Manick are still unknown: many surmises are being made about them; but there is no authentic information in the matter. Bantwah is, no doubt, one of the best places in the province to get pucka information relative to him. A rumour is afloat just now that one of the men taken into custody at Bantwah has promised, if pardoned, to produce Mooloo within a month, and hand him over to the authorities unconditionally. If he do so Waghurism will be a thing of the past; life and property secure to the quietly and industriously disposed; outlaws and brigands will have no head to attach themselves to; and Colonel Anderson will have well learned the appointment the Government seems so dilatory in conferring on him.

KURRACHEE, 5TH MARCH.

THE steamer *Kangaroo*, with the transport *Trafalgar* in tow, arrived in our harbour yesterday afternoon to carry to Abyssinia the 3rd Punjab Muleteers in charge of Captain Cabeel. I do not know what the authorities are going to do with Lieutenant Van Homrigh, who is now out of all danger and fit for duty. Some say that he will be tried by court-martial for attempting to commit suicide, but if you take into consideration the state of mind he was in at the time he attempted to cut his throat, you will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking that his case is one deserving of sympathy. I hear the civil and military authorities are now at loggerheads about the outrages perpetrated by the 2nd Punjab Muleteers at Sukkur while *en route* to Kurrachee. The Commissioner in Sind expresses astonishment that Lieutenant Van Homrigh could not control these men. I should like Mr. Havelock to be placed in charge of upwards of one thousand undisciplined men, without a single European assistant, for a few days, just to see how *he* would manage them! Lieutenant Van Homrigh did his best when the men began to plunder the people in the town, but as most of them were drunk at the time, they would not listen to him, and he was accordingly powerless. It is difficult enough to manage half a dozen refractory soldiers; and how Government expect a single European officer to keep under control 1400 or 1500 semi-civilized natives I cannot, for the life of me, conceive. It appears Lieutenant Van Homrigh's men have walked off with property, to the value of upwards of Rs. 200, from the inhabitants of Sukkur, and the civil authorities wish steps to be taken to punish the depredators and compensate the sufferers. How this is to be done I do not know, because the Muleteers have all gone to Abyssinia. Who is to identify the culprits *there*?

I suppose you have heard that Major General Skinner, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been selected to take command of the Sind Division. He is highly spoken of in military circles, and everybody is glad he is coming here. There is a talk that Major Church, our Deputy Judge Advocate General, is to be promoted. He has been long enough in Kurrachee, and would be glad, I fancy, were he moved to some other station.

The ship *Clara*, which left Gravesend last November, has arrived in our port with a batch of details for the Punjab, consisting of 82 men of the Royal Artillery, 75 men of the 77th Regiment, 51 men of the 1/19 Regiment, 83 men of the 79th, and 53 of the 88th. She had capital weather throughout the voyage, and made the quickest trip I believe yet known of. The officers with these drafts are:—Captain Waters of the 77th, Lieut. Bowen and Ensign Jefferys of the 88th, Ensigns Langford and Curtis of the 1/19, Ensigns Dalzell and Brown of the 79th, and Dr. McAlevey. With the exception of the last-named officer, who, as a temporary measure, has been attached to the Kurrachee depot for duty, they have all been ordered to proceed to Mooltan at once, with Staff Assistant Surgeon Hughes, just arrived from Bombay, who has been placed in medical charge of the details.

A paragraph that appeared in the *Sindian* sometime ago, about certain *employes* of the Indo-European Telegraph Department having purchased slaves on the Mekran Coast has been made the subject of a great deal of correspondence between the civil authorities and the editor of that paper. The Commissioner in Sind, in disposing of the matter, stated there *was foundation* for the *Sindian's* statement; but that, as the guilty parties were *non est* now, no further action could be taken in it. Mr. Walton, the Director of the Department, however, is determined to stick up for his subordinates, and, notwithstanding, the damnatory evidence disclosed in the official papers, persists in saying that the *Sindian's* assertions are "unfounded"!—for once in their lives the editors of the *Sindian* and *Our Paper* are at one on this subject. The *Sind News*, I regret to say, has blindly enlisted itself on Mr. Walton's side, in spite of the confirmation afforded by the official correspondence of its contemporary's statements.

9TH MARCH.

I AM sorry to have to report the occurrence of a very serious accident the other morning. A Mr. Henry Myers, lately employed as book-keeper by the firm of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche, and Company, was admitted into the Civil Hospital with a compound fracture of the left leg, dislocation of the knee joint, and other injuries to the chest and face. He apparently, while in a state of coma, fell out of his window (a height of about 20 feet); his moans attracted his friends to the spot and medical aid was at once sought, but the unfortunate man died this morning.

The *Cranborne*, such being the name to be given to a vessel just built at the Railway Dockyard at Keamaree, was launched yesterday. —Miss Lydia Southwick having performed the interesting ceremony of naming her. Of course there was a tiffin after the launch. Champagne corks flew about in all directions. Speeches were made, healths were drunk, successes wished, and the whole broke up with cheers—and each party returned home delighted with the whole affair! The *Cranborne* is said to be a sister vessel to the *McLeod*, of which so much was expected, and which, on her first trip up river, was condemned as unfit for the Indus. It is to be hoped the *Cranborne* will not prove such a loss to the Company which has already suffered considerably from the failure of some of their experiments. The Indus Steam Flotilla Company, from its having no opposition, is doing well now, but how long it will be allowed to enjoy the monopoly is questionable. Already the enterprising contractor, Mr. Coates, has got two of the O. I. S. Company's vessels, the *Oobarah* and *Indus*, reputed to be the finest boats on the river at work, taking up his material to Mooltan; and when the plant of the defunct Company is sold, which will be in May, I should not be surprised if one of our flourishing firms invested largely in company with one or two others and added to their business, which would by no means be a bad one I think. But this is only what I think. I have no positive reason to believe that such is likely to be the case.

Mr. Brunton's "Nooria" has taken admirably: the one set up at the Government garden has not disappointed that persevering gentleman, who, I believe, will be leaving shortly for Larkhana, Upper Sind, to start a few there. Mr. Brunton's labour does, I think, merit some reward, and considering that he has refused a railway agency in the Punjab worth something near, I suppose, a thousand rupees a month, he should have it. Agriculturists in Sind are far too poor to pay high for an article, what with the system of swindling they undergo year after year by the Banyas; but if the Government, which is said to be a liberal one, lend them its aid the "Nooria" would, I have no doubt, within a very short time, be worked throughout the province: and thus not only would a general good be done to the poor ryots, but a just appreciation would be shown of Mr. Brunton's labour and engineering knowledge.

By the bye I see that the editor of *Our Paper*, with his usual self-sufficiency and in the most patronizing manner possible, has attempted to ridicule the statements made in my last *anent* the several banks in Kurrachee. That business here has been dull, and that the banks have been doing literally nothing lately, are truths which your contemporary is not himself in a position to gainsay; but as he denies that a Government servant is on the strength of his staff, I hardly think it worth my while to prove to you what all Kurrachee knows to be a fact. Your little contemporary also pretends to know who your humble servant is, and makes an attack upon an innocent officer who is said to have written for the *Delhi Gazette* who, *you* can say, is as much the writer of the letter as I am the author of Milton's Paradise Lost. But I won't take up more of your space on this subject now.

There has been very little doing in the shape of business lately. Cotton yesterday stood at Rs. 16-12, but to-day there promises to be an improvement. From the recent arrivals of three or four ships in port tonnage has increased and freights are somewhat lower, while exchange has taken a turn for the better. In grey goods, I am sorry I cannot report any business for the past week or so, but this can easily be accounted for by the unfavourable reports received from the home markets as well by the scarcity of money here: but an improvement is daily looked for. In seeds also very little has been done. Brown Ferozepoor and yellow Sind rapeseed stand at Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24 per candy.

We had a severe gale lately, but as the damages done by it have already been reported in the local prints, I shall not repeat them. The weather, however, is pleasant now, and would that it never becomes warmer! Sickness, though still prevails,—measles being the chief complaint. I am glad to say no fatal cases have been reported.

The Punjab Flotilla's steamer *Jehlum*, which has been for some time in Kurrachee undergoing repairs, left for Khetty the other morning, but had to return owing to the high swell. She will make a second attempt to leave this in a day or two.

A salute was fired for the Commissioner's arrival in Kurrachee this morning, but there would seem to be some mistake. Mr. Havelock is still out in the districts—his establishment came in; but was by telegram ordered to-day to rejoin him at Jalia, whence he will wend his way to the Munchur. Mr. Melville, the Judicial Commissioner, and Major Widdicombe, the District Judge, are also out on inspection duty.

A Mr. Robertson, who apparently considers himself a garçon d'esprit, has just published a *brochure* entitled "Domestic Eclogues." The work is neatly printed and does credit to the Albion Press whence it emanates; but a man must have *inborn talent* of the very highest order to become a poet, the gift of God alone, for as Cicero tells us *Nemo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit*.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	43 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 0
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,800,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, negotiates Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/2 "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon which amounts the balances for which have during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. "When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Remittances intended for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 12th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, £50 each.—Paid up Capital £987,225.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. FARET, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at Lr. 11 5/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at Lr. 11¼d. "
3 do. .. ..at Lr. 11 7/16d. "
2 do. .. ..at Lr. 11 3/8d. "
1 do. .. ..at Lr. 11 5/16d. "
On demand .. ..at Lr. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at Lr. 11 3/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at Lr. 11 1/8d. "
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 12th March, 1868

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, few tierces very best INDIAN MESS BEEF, YORK HAMS, and GLOSTER CHEESE. Apply to
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. —Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blistef Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	... 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... " 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.
The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.
The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.
ALSO,
A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.
The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO,
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggy and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the Weakly.—Whatever impurities have entered the human body, whatever derangements of corporeal functions have arisen, it is indispensable for the maintenance of health that all imperfections should be at once rectified. Holloway's Pills present themselves for the performance of this good office, and they are backed for their ability to do their purifying and regulating work thoroughly by the independent testimony of thousands, who, in their own persons, have experienced the renovating principle indduced by this incomparable medicine. These excellent Pills are always safe and ever efficient in all states of the system, and are so well put up that they retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.

NOTICES.

RANSOMES & SIMS, IPSWICH AND LONDON.

HAVE been AWARDED the HIGHEST HONOURS conferred on any British or foreign manufacturer of Agricultural Machinery.

AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1867.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, the only Grand Prize conferred upon any exhibitor of Portable Steam Engines and Thrashing Machines.
At the Great International Competitive Trials of Implements at Paris, the following Prizes were awarded to Ransomes & Sims:—
The First Prize for Best Portable Engine.
The First Prize for Best Steam Thrashing Machine.
Two First Prizes for Ploughs.
Four First Prizes, and Six Second Prizes for Ploughs; Horse Hoes, Chaff Cutters, and Mills.
From the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July 1867:—
The First Prize for Steam Thrashing Machine (Single Blast).
The Prize of £15 for Portable Steam Engine.
Catalogues and Drawings gratis on application.

RANSOMES & SIMS, IPSWICH AND LONDON.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil Rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	30	8	0	5	0	7	40
50	29	8	0	4	3	7	36	8	0	6	0	7	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	7	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Ages.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	50	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Division is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.
Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.
J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	.....406.403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium,